ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN.. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

VOL XXXVII-NUMBER 153

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cattan, 6.1 4d. Memphis cotton, 11.1-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-8c. New York cotton, 11 3-8c New York gold, 100 5 8,

WEATHER INDICATIONS. Wan Dapt., OFFICE CH. Sig. OFFICE, Washington, June 26, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. Shr. Thur, bir. Force, er.

Galvestor, 20.08 84 8. Light Clear, Indianota 20.38 81 8 F. Fresh, C. esr. Louisville 20.38 75 8. Gentle, Clear, Louisville 20.38 75 8. Gentle, Clear, Memphis 20.38 78 W. Light Clear, Nashville 20.90 74 Calm Calm. Clear, New Orleans 30.00 79 8 E. Gentle, Clear, Shreveport 20.37 79 Calm. Clim. Fair, Vicksburg 20.02 78 N. Light Clear. w a. Walkoy, Sergeant. ITALY and France, it is reported, are advising the Roumanian government to come to an agreement with Russia at any price.

YESTERDAY'S Madrid dispatches gave somewhat more favorable reports of the condition of Queen Mercedes, and stale that the physicians have not lest all hope. GENERAL EL H. MUBBAY, chairman of

Kentacky, has issued an address urging an active and aggressive fight in that State in

A BERLEN despatch says that, according to vided Turkey does not raise difficulties, will have settled the main points by the middle of July. The settlement of the details will then be left to a conference of second plenipotentiaries, and the congress will meet again in September to rutify their acts.

BUT SPRINGS.

Result of a Cabinet Session Yesterday. at which was Discussed the Recent Congressional Blunder-The President's Advice to the Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—At a cabinet meeting to-day the emission, in the enrollment of the sundry civil appropriation bill, of an important part which related to Ho was the prominent subject of dis cussion. The secretary of the interior, at the request of the President, sends a communiation to the late commissioners of Hot Springs, asking them to complete, as far as may be, the work commenced, and report what measures may appear necessary to pretect the rights of all parties upon said reser ration, as well as the interests of the United States, and trusting that congress, at its next session, will adopt such legislation as may b necessary to confirm the acts done by them in the meantime, and provide for the ducompensation of their services. The comissioners are also requested to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve the present status of the claimants until their rights are finally determined. The subject f our Indian troubles was also a topic of considerable conversation.

Four Persons Drowned. HALIFAX, June 25 .- A boat containing eight young men was causized by a sudden squal, in Chester basia, Sunday evening Four were drowned. Their names were Schaffer, Dessared Electric and Dimm.

An Exenceion Party Browned. Osweso, N. Y., June 25.—John Finn James Saea, Hattie Sands and Mary Welch f Oswego, were drowned to day at Pleasan oint, Like Ontairo. They belonged to the t. John's church excursion party which left

Putnam County Moonshitners Pulled. NASHVILLE, June 15.-Collector W. M. Woodcock has received intelligence of ti destruction of nine illicit dist lleries in Pulnam county valued at two thousand dollar and the arrest of fifteen persons charged with violation of the revenue laws.

Masine Chronicle. New York, Jone 24.—Arrived: Steam-ships Montana and Russia, Liverpool; Acchoria, Glasgow; Greece, London. LONDON June, 24 .- Arrived: Denmark, Denan and Victoria, New York. Steamships England and Elysia, New York, and Hermann, Montrest, arrived out

Large Territory of L nd to be Sold. OMAHA, NEB., June 25.—The Pawnee reservation lands, two hundred and seventy-five thousand acres, will be sold at Central City, Mercick county, this State, July 15th. The lands are appraised at two dollars and fifty cents per acre and upwards. The Union Patween Omaba and Chicago, will sell special excursion tickets soon for forty days, for about one-half face for the round trip. Arrangements will be made at Central City to accommodate one thousand people. The lands are the finest in the State

Prospects of Figure of the Staff of Life. ST. PAUL, June 25 .- A Bismarck special announces the discovery of a rich gold field in Bear Paw mountain. Montane, and great excitement at Fort Benton. The Pioneer Press to-day publishes crop reports from some forty points in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Their general tenor is that in this State wheat is in exceptional fine condition, with largely increased acreage and promised yield over last year. Fears of the lodging of heavy grain by the late rains are not well founded. In northern Iowa the crost is well advanced and in good condition, except in a few localities where the chinch-

bugs or rust threatengdamage. Corn is backward in both States.

Bestructive Fire. ST. PAUL, MINN., June 25.—A destructive fire in Farebault, in this State, early this morning, burned over the principal business buildings on Main and Elm streets between Second and Third. The principal buildings burned were the Citizens bank, First national bank, Bachelder & Benham's law-office, Brothers' boot and shoe store, Parshall & Whippie's book store, Hamlin's gro-cery at sre, Eurmantcait's meat market, Libby's commi-sion house, S. P. Wall's hardware store, Ewing & Cavanagh's hardware known cause. The loss will probably exceed one hundred thousand dollars: no mearance

Ohio State Democratic Convention. COLUMBUS. June 25 -The hotels are filled with delegates and visitors to the Democratic State convention, which meets to-morrow Senator Fnorman is among those present It is probable that D. R. Page, of Summit Hill, will be nominated for secretary of state, and A. F. Hame, of Butler, for supreme judge. The platform will contain planks demanding the unlimited coinage of silver, the issue of certificates to purchase silver bullion, the reception of greenbacks for customs, indorsing the action of the last congress as regards the Potter investigation and the President's outhern policy. There will also probably be a clauk deciaring against communism, but in favor of congress and the various States so legislating as to revive trade and to furnish work far the unemployed.

London, June 25: The Times's Berlin cor-respondent reports that Lord Besconsfield, in

will be held in a day or two.

PITKIN PICKINGS.

The Ex-Marshal who Figured Conspicuously in the Louisiana Troubles Mounts the Witness Stand with a Written Statement.

oncerning the Protest of the Parish of East Feliciana, and Jim Anderson's and Don Weber's Connection Therewith-What he Knew about the Jenkses.

General Boyaton Tells a Line or Tw about General Harlan's Appointment -Mrs. Jenks has Not yet Received "Those Letters," but Expects them To-Day.

of Mrs. Jenks was resumed to-day as seen as and quiet a number of visitors waffing to see the leaf and quiet a number of visitors waffing to see the leaf and quiet a number of visitors waffing to see the leaf and quiet a number of visitors waffing to see he had not received the letters inquired for sesterday, and did not know whether or not ey would be of any importance; witness had seen Mrs. Weber at Donaldsonville shortthe Republican State executive committee of |v before leaving for Washington, and Mrs Weber had told her that Anderson had said undered thousand dollars for certain doun-ments, and appeared somewhat burt because she had received no portion of the money. Mrs. Jenks, however, informed Mrs. Weber that she had received no portion of the woney. that she had never received any money whatthe present arrangements, the congress, pro ever; General L. Sheiden had requested witing her come to Washington.
Mr. Springer—Is it not a fact that Sheldon wanted Mrs. Weber to come to New Orleans and make affidavit to the effect that there was no such document as the so-called Sher-

man letter in existence? Witness-No, sir; you are entirely misaken about that. Mr. Springer inquired if the witness regived any other consideration from General sheldon excepting her actual expenses? Witness (very sharply) -No, sir, and it was ut four dollars; you need not distress your-Witness was asked by the chairman if she

would produce the letters desired to-morrow morning, if they arrived? Ans,-Oh, yes, if they arrive I will produce them. General Harry V. Boynton, romnewspapers. General Comly was presisiana, in order to keep their mouths closed. General Boynton replied that he had never taiked of the matter in that way to anyone. Witness stated, in answer to inquiries, that New Orleans and after they had returned.
General Butler requested the witness to state, as nearly as he could, all the conversation which transpired between him and these

gentlemen concerning the Louisiana commis-General Boynton said he had no conversapaper work, and would be pleased to answer mr. Butler—Was there anything said regarding General Harlan's candidacy for the Witness-Yes, sir; before leaving for New

Orleans General Harian requested me to asvery annoying state of affairs then existing, after General Harlan's return from New Ocleans was in my office. I informed General him in hand. Weber has been represented Harlan that I had been unable to find out as having said to Sherman that Anderson definitely, either from Bristow or his triends, and himself had incurred the enmity of every ouisiana matters, mentioning to him at the had a very important interview with him. time that members of his commission would have to prepare for the investigation, as Gen-

cult of the investigation, and there was a Anderson accosted me in front of Willard's charge that some fifteen or sixteen thousand hotel, and said that, having seen my arrival dollars had been used in Louisiana for the announced, he had run down from Philapurpose of putting the Nicholls government on its feet. General Butler desired to know who his the matter which he then presented to me.

at the time pended in a large degree upon his success in his Louisiana mission. General Harlan said of the communication impressed me as being his Louisiana mission. General Harlan said his Louisiana mission. General Harlan said to me: "I know nothing with reference to the use of any money for the purpose of breaking up the Packard legislature, and I do not believe any member of the commission has any such knowledge." The only thing which I ever heard of, which would give a possible basis for such a s'ory is this? That just about the time the breaking up took place some of the Packard men representation of a seriously compromising character. Anderson said that one of the letters was a copy, but he could prove the receipt of the original. After reading these letters, and leaving certain documents in his pocket unread, he went behind them and stated that in New Orleans Senator Sherman had made to him and to Weber certain oral promises in case they made certain statements of intimidation and traud in the 1876 election. He then took place some of the Packard men represented there were certain employees about the Packard legislature who had not reo see about it, and he mentioned some names | Weber agreement; at least, so I believe. On of persons he called on, but the names have | reaching my name, during the reading, be entirely gone out of my mind. At any rate, he went to persons connected with the Nich-oll's government and reported the conversa-

pose, and they would try to have it so applied. That is the sum and substance of it. had taken charge of the letter, and Weber

Ex-Marshal John R. G. Pitkin was sworn, and testified that he had conversed with James E. Anderson on the subject of the protest of the parish of East Feliciana, and desired reading of a prepared statement in regard to the matter. After discussion, it was decided to permit the reading of the statement as part of his

sworn test mony.

Mr. Pitkin read a statement as follows: On the tenth of November, 1876, Anderson entered my office, with several other parties, among whom was D. Weber, now dead. During the period of Anderson's official doties in Feliciana parish he returned to New Orleans several times, and frequent surmises had teenth; Anderson's bears date of the tenth, been made in regard to his business, and why he came down there. I asked him one day about it, and told him that he was exposing himself to a charge of cowardice and of abandoning the parish at so craical a junca conversation will reace distinct the firm of Armers & Dallam, manufacturers and dealers in brooms and wooden-ware, is announced. A meeting of their creditors

this was not the first letter he had received from that source. Two or three days afterward I learned that Anderson had returned to East Feliciana. I did not see him again until November 10th, the third day after the election, when he came into my many that I did not want to use his letters. The interview closed, and could not be found. He did not remember cffice. The impression prevailed among many Republicans that Anderson had had and still held friendly relations with the members of the Democratic State committee. When he came into my office I asked him as any time, asked Thomas Jenks anything relations. to the election in East Felimana, and he replied by stating that I had done hun injustice by my course as supervisor, and that he felt ggrieved at the course taken by his party cends, and that he meant to act on the

I then said to him that his long ay in New Orleans had been construed as bid to one side or both, but that I should be glad to exculpate him after proper explanations. I inquired whether there was any protest filed from his parish, and he said he had sent his returns by mail from Baton Rouge on reaching there. He has stated be-fore this committee in his testimony that I asked him if any protest had accompanied the returns, and that he said "No," that ere was no ground to warrant it, and that ti ere was no occasion to make it. Here he and I disagree. Before that time he had not only complained to me of intimidation, but had recited how he had been fired at, and in the North American office in my life, showed me a bullet-hole which he had in his so it. Soon after he came into my office, and while I was conversing with others, he took gard to Anderson's protest? Ans —Yes, sir; a sheet of paper and went out into the ante-

me. He was cone about ten minute, and then returned with a statement written in his

own hand, and signed with his wn name.

I read it and saw it was not in the form as required by law. I at once felt a misgiving lest he might be accepting Democratic overtures. I asked him if he wanted to Anderson says in his statement before the committee that I had a paper drawn up in legal form. I had nothing drawn up in legal form. All he swore to make the statement, that I had no knowledge of the existence of any blanks in the protest.

Ques.—Did Sypher have Mathewa's letter with him at this interview? Ans.—I think not, but he gaves description of the gal form. All he swore to was of his own drafting. He says in his statement, also, that Judge Campbell saw the second paper, and was not satisfied with it. I am sorry to say the second paper never existed. He states also that Judge Campbell thereupon framed a third paper, to which he neve swore. The third paper, which he says he never swore to, he handed to me never swore to, he handed to me state to the committee what conversation, if across the railing in my private office, all drawn up and sworn to. After he had sworn to the first paper I returned to my office, and to the first paper I returned to my office, and any supposed offers made to bribe him and

son was accompanied by Captain Jenks and ent during the entire conversation, and he remarked that Jeaks was a little crocked, my motives, and I want some one in heard all, including the Anderson matter. and had better be sworn as soon as possible. whem I can confide, and who will the President had appointed Anderson, with my part to persuade Anderson to do anything these overtures, and, I think, impressed upon others connected with the dirty work in Lou- in violation of his duty. I was not the him the importance of going behind to the proper custodian of the document, but I relessure to examine it an hour later, which

that the paper he signed on the tenth of Notestified but I observed no such blank spaces, view. He said he had made an appointment supreme bench. Th t is all that happened threatened to shoot me, so I heard, and I the Union national bank of Chicago? Ansconnection with that matter, excepting twice saw him walking about in front of my No, sir; all the funds I know about were two hat I promised to endeavor to comply with office. His threats were repeated to me sev-General Harlan's request. The conversation | eral times, and I had some difficulty in re- Mr. Zach Chandler, in the latter part of Jan-

position were it tendered to him. General hever stood in such disfavor. I never conferred with Weber one moment in regard to the position. That concludes my acquaint any on that point. Conversed with General Harlan regarding ance with Anderson until July, 1877, when I Ques .- At the time you had the conversa Ques .- Give us the substance of any other | you certain papers. Did you advise him to interview you had with Anderson at that ral Butler's friends in Washington were time. Ans.-Early in July, 1877, two or

saying that he was not satisfied with the re- three days after my reaching Washington, both at his friendly manner and also at friends were that made such a statement.

General Boynton—I cannot name them, but the fact was published as I have stated it

Mathews had instructed that I had been harshly treated by the administration, that Stanley Mathews had instructed the movement, and that he [Anderson] had Stanley Mathews in

member of the returning-board. of the returning-board required any assurce-ved their salaries, and they thought it was a fair thing that these sums should be paid by the incoming legislature, and that be went others. Among his papers was the Andersoncompliance with a request of the Howe com-mitter, and reported to them; they were re-turns of some kind, I don't remember what.

tion to them, and they said to him that a very considerable sum had been raised by Nich-olls men in Louisiana for the purpose of putting the Nicholls government on its feet, and they said to him that a very changed a word with Weber as to his processing the purpose of putting the Nicholls government on its feet, and they said to him that a very changed a word with Weber as to his processing the purpose of putting the Nicholls government on its feet, and they said to him that a very changed a word with Weber as to his processing the purpose of putting the Nicholls government on its feet, and that there was a small sum, I think five or six thousand dollars, unexpended of that fund, which might be applied to that purpose, and they would try to have it so any ware store, Ewing & Cavanagh's hardware store, Ewing & Cavanagh's hardware store, Crocker Brothers' drug store, and several smaller buildings and offices. The fire originated in a small transport of the letter of money in Louisiana, and at its conclusion inside pocket of his coat, and that when he General Boynton retired.

Inside pocket of his coat, and that when he done, and then I asked Howe to get French, ment. An examination of the record also Anderson appeared to rely more upon what he had received from Mathews than on what he professed to have received from Sherman. as imparting a certainty of performance which he could compel. He said that when used in connection with Mathews's letter, it could be made troublesome for Sher-man; therefore, since that, I have stated that f Sherman had written Weber or Anderson a letter, it was in appreciation of the risks they had run, and because their work was

senate committee room on patents. Ques .- What objection had you to allowing these papers to be brought before the house committee? Ans.—Well, it was rather before my political friends. At the time I saw the box containing them the lidthad been done at a time when it was important, and he might possibly have yielded to their re-quest for patronage out of the State of Louisi-ana. Weber's protest bears date of the fourtaken off and the box was in the committee when I got home, I looked through a large that Mathews had fully enmeshed himself, as his letter of May 25th seemed to me to tend to that end. Anderson said that Mathews met him and asked him if all his letters

ative to the Sherman letter, to which witness replied that it was very likely he had done | per? Ans.-No, sir. so; he had never seen a copy of the Sher-man letter; he had seen an article in the New Orleans papers announcing that Mrs. Jenks had a photographic copy of the Sherman letter, and upon showing her the article ! she laughed and remarked in these words: Republicans
"How little newspapers know" Pilkin then addressed some forther inquiry regarding the letter, and Mrs. Jenks replied that the letter had never left New Orleans; whenever he mentioned the word letter at all he mention-ed it as the Sherman letter; did not think that Mrs. Jenks spoke of it as the Sherman

By M'Mahon.-Did you ever meet Anderson in Philadelphia? Ans.—Yes, sir; once. Ques.—Did you go to see him? Ans.— Weil, I do not think so; in fact, I never was Ques - Do you remember ever having had in interview with Senator Conkling in reones.—Sypher was present at the inter-

view in question, was he not? Ans .- Yes, stances connected with Anderson's protests?
Ans.—Yes, sir; Sypher gave the history of the case, much of which was new to Senator

lonkling as well as to myself. Ques .- When Senator Conkling asked you about the blanks in the protest, how did you re-ply? Ans.-1 think I replied in substance he same as I have to-day in the prepared Witness then stated in reply to furthe questions, that there were not many, if any, Democratic witnesses examined during the investigation, and further stated that the witnesses were all paid by the government.

Mr.Cox—Calling your attention to the conversations you had pending the time of the Presidential election or thereabouts, please on my way back I met Judge Campbell and showed him the Anderson protest. Judge Campbell offered to put it in legal form if Anderson desired. About an hour afterward Anderson came in and I told him what Judge Campbell by the lady's brother for her by Mr. Ackien and his friends, and college, Judge Levisse entered my office one morning under considerable excitement, and indicated that he wanted a private interview.

St. Paul., June 25.—Persons in General Rosser.

Complete the first made to office and show three or for her by Mr. Ackien and his friends, and by a telegram from General Rosser.

GENERAL ROSSER'S VERSION.

St. Paul., June 25.—Persons in General Rosser's home. Minneapolis, who claim to Campbell had said, and he then left, but af | He then announced to me that he expected 'I am running a great deal of hazard; I am some other person, whom I did not know, and liable to serious misconception as to

these overtures, and, I think, impressed upon last week, involving the name and good reprincipals of the agents who might offer any nence in the society of New York and Washtained it in a drawer of my desk until I had bribes. After that he made two or three ington. The circumstances, they remark visits up to the time of the meeting of the Witness stated, in answer to inquiries, that when the M'Veigh commission was appointed by he had conversed with Messrs. Hawiey and Harlan, both before they left Washington for New Orleans and after they had returned.

I did, and then sent it by messended and distorted, and sufficient to off Walter Pugh, a Mr. Asher—I think that was the name—and possibly Hernandez, but I am not sure as to that. He came each time in ferences which have been missepresented and distorted, and off without going into details, it is sufficient to only protest I ever had in my hands. The messenger I sent it by I think I am not sure as to that. He came each time in ferences which have been missepresented and distorted, and without going into details, it is sufficient to only protest I ever had in my hands. I am not sure as to that. He came each time is a detail to the surface of the public and countenanced to report progress. I think it was at the last by the press. Mr. Acklea's conduct has not interview upon this subject that he told me been such as to withdraw from him either he had a meeting with one of these gentlemn the confidence or the esteem of the lady in -with which one I do not recollect-and that | the case. The card continues: he met with his companion, a third gentle vember was the only paper he swore to. I man, and that a distinct proffer had been in the premises, and that is an issue of a peram not prepared to state whether there were made, as I now recollect, of one hundred sonal and private character between Mr. Ackany blank spaces or not in it, as Anderson thousand dollars. This was at the last inter- len and General Rosser, who have both left but thought the document was complete in at such an hour, which had almost approached all particulars. Four days later Anderson | then, and he wanted to stay with me in the office, and secrete himself; I went outside test. I told him I had not then got it. His told my usher to allow no one in the office request led me to suspect that he desired to and to report me out; the door was locked, destroy his protest in the Democratic interest. and he remained there until shortly before in view of the fact that Mr. Acklen is fully Ocleans General Harian requested me to ascertain, if I could, as a favor to him, whether Bristow was a candidate; if so, Harlan and mot wish to stand in the way. Harlan was of the standard was very offensive in his manner—

and ne remained there duth shortly to the fact that Mr. Ackien is tunly the assembling of the electoral college; I telegraphed by my private wire to the state of the standard was very offensive in his manner—

so much so that I ordered him out of my office. the opinion that if he went to New Or- His rage, as I interpreted it then, stemed would be down in due time; I think I sent leans he could aid in bringing about to be at the thought that he had made a him down in my own cab; I am not sure a satisfactory settlement of the protest. I believe his first statement can be about that; furthermore, I know nothing.

Ques .- Do you know what papers were

Ques .- Do you know where these papers

very annoying state of affairs then existing, and he thought, probably, that transaction would help him in securing a seat upon the would help him in securing a seat upon the afterward came outside of my office, and or the states, made when he was drunk. Anderson afterward came outside of my office, and or the conclusions of the matter where it proper the conclusions of the matter where it proper to conclusions of the matt or three thousand dollars sent down there by straining my over zealous partisans in taking mary, and the greater part of that was spent for was to the effect that General Rosser disin sustaining the M-tropolitan polics force at covered Mr. Acklen offering indignities to a the statehouse. definitely, either from Bristow or his triends, but it was believed by us—meaning some of his friends—that Bristow would accept the his friends—that Bristow

stance of which is given above. tion with Anderson here in July, he showed put those papers in the custody of General Butler? Ans .- I may possibly have said route to this city .- Ed. Times.] Ques.—What was your object in so advis-ing him? Ans.—Well, I have conferred with General Butler in regard to political matters A NEW YORK LADY. for many years, and he has been a warm

friend of mine, and I thought it was a matter he ought to know about I had no personal object in doing so. I afterward telegraphe or wrote to Anderson, in September or October, that Conkling might take cognizance of this matter if he or his counsel would con-Witness testified that Harlan did not say, in substance, that he believed or felt his success as a candidate for the supreme bench decrease as a candidate for the suprementation of the suprementatio Ques .- Did you have any interviews with any of the members of the returning-board luring the count? Ans .- Yes, sir; I me Governor Wells on the street and inquired about the condition of affairs, and he said something like this: that "This was all right," and on that same day I addressed a telegram to Senator West communicating what Wells had said; I think that was the only time I had a conversation with any Ques .- Do you know whether the members

done, and then I asked Howe to get French, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, to take charge of the papers to keep the Knott-Field evening, and voted at the last roll-call of that committee from getting them, and after- night's sitting, the house having adjourned

ward I understood they were deposited in the | shortly before ten o'clock. Another feature of the case, and one which completely refutes the theory of violence which is generally prevalent, is that Mr. Acklen and the lady are reported to have been seen together a a partisan battle, and I preferred to have them | the Capitol on Wednesday, and Mr. Acklen's private secretary declares this evening that the lady was among those friends of Mr. Ackien who accompanied him to the depot on Thursday night, when he left for Louisi-Ques.—What became of the original paper drawn up by Anderson and sworn to by him before Mr. Woolfly? Ans.—Last November, local paper, publishes a cord this evening denying that any such occurrence as was described in the papers of yesterday occurred at

CLEAR thought and vigorous action depend

the firm of Armes & Dallam, manufacturers and dealers in brooms and wooden-ware, is announced. A meeting of their creditors will be held in a day or two.

Chairman of the Democratic State central committee, and that Anderson, after reading the letters, and had given copies made of the letters, and had given the letters to General Harlan. At copies of the letters to General Harlan. At copies was here shown several letters to General Harlan. At copies was here shown several letters to General Harlan. At copies was here shown several letters to General Harlan at copies was here shown several letters to General Harlan at copies was here shown several letters to General Harlan at copies was here shown several letters to G

Of Ten Years' Duration. The Discould not be found. He did not remember clearly receiving it, but remembered perfectly well my promising to send it to him; I left him my address, and he said that if he found charges Thick, Bloody, and of Foul Odor. Senses of Smell and Taste Wholly Gone. Entirely Cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

MELBOURNE H. FORD GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1875. few doors of the house where Mrs. Jenks stopped while she was in Washington las LATER. winter, and had a conversation with her Gentlemen. The package of Sampord's Currarrived here to night all right. I don't know what I should have done if it had not been for this remedy. I have tried Nasal Douches and everything else, and although I have been able to stop the offensive discharge, I have not been able to recover my senses of taste and smell until I tried Sampord's Curr. You can refer any one you choose to me, and I will cheerfully inform them in detail as to the benefit the remedy has been to me. about the so-called Sherman letter.

Ques —Please state what she said about it? The question was objected to by Mr. Hisook, he claiming that there was no legal evidence showing that there was no legal evidence showing that Secretary Sherman ever wrote the so-called Sherman letter, and Mr. M'Mahon stated that he believed Se retary Sherman did write the letter from the testi-Yours, MELBOURNE H. FORD.

ogically drawn that Sherman ever wrote the Republican members of the committee, inso-Defective Evesight, Inflamed and Matters for as they deemed the important point in the investigation to be, whether Secretary Sher-Eyes, Painful and Watery Eyes, Loss of Hearing, Earache, Neuralgia of the Ear, Discharges from the Ear, Ringing Noises in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, man wrote the letter or not, for it was proosed to be shown that Secretary Sherman Pains in the Temples, Loss of the Senses of Taste and Smell, Elongation of the Uvula, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Putrid Sore had used certain influences to bring about certain results, and that this letter is only one

Wednesday. THE OTHER SIDE

of a series of actions tending to that end.

After further discussion the witness was

xcused, and the committee adjourned until

t he would send it to me, but I have not re

Ques .- Did you take any copy of that pa

Ques .- Do you recollect it well enough to

repeat what it was? Ans .- No, sir; it stated

that there was intimidation in the parish,

whom it was done, whether by Democrats or

Albert G. Baley

Mr. Butler did not think there was the

slightest inference that could be legally or

The chairman said he differed with the

so-called Sherman letter.

but I do not remember whether it stated by

Of the Ackley-Rosser-Godfrey Scandal -It has Dwindled Down to an Exclusively Personal Matter between the Two Gentlemen.

New Orleans, June 25 -Congressman Acklen left for Washington this evening to ascertain the source of the recent slauder, which has been refuted by the lady's brother

Rosser's home, Minneapolis, who claim to Correspondent of the Cocionati Gazette, was recalled, and said the President never, during their conversation, gave him to understand that Anderson was in possession of power and the then left, but at some overtures were to be made to him by some overtures were to be made to him discovered without waiting to be assaulted. "MISREPRESENTED AND DISTORTED."

pecial to the New Orleans Times.] General Butler inquired if witness ever that an interview with anyone in Washington and ton regarding Anderson, and had stated that the regarding Anderson, and had stated that signed by Jenks. There was no attempt on advised nim to go ahead, appear to listen to affair which occurred in this city one evening Washington, June 23 .- The friends of pute of that gentleman and a lady of promi have been misrepresented and distorted, and to report progress. I think it was at the last by the press. Mr. Acklen's conduct has not "There has been, and is now, but one issue the city for their respective homes to arrange their affairs for such a determination of issues between them and their views of the responsibility of men to one another, which do not need description, would seem to dietate

Under these circum-tances, and especially seem entirely proper for the public and the press to recant the violent and unwarranted adgment which has been passed upon the strength of untenable influences, and to leave y belongs, to-wit: Between Mr. Acklen, who

indertakes to defend both the honor of his mpanion and himself, and General Rosser. who figured first as the intruder and, second, as the assailant. The first report of this matlady who was the latter's companion at din-Mr. Acklen to regard it as imperative that it should be noticed in a publication, the sub-[Note.—A private tele ram from Mr. Acken, dated Fort Deposit, Alabama, says that any telegrams from Washington affecting his

character are false. Mr Acklen is now en THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LOUISIANIAN AND pecial to the New York Times.] Washington, June 22 -The published account of the scandal at a fashionable res-

taurant in this city last Tuesday evening are grossly distorted and exaggerated. Owing to the absence of General Rosser, who was an eye-witness of the event, and of Representaliable the following facts have been gathered: Mr. Acklen and a widow, remarkable for her personal beauty, the sister of the wife of a New York city congressman, were taking supper on Tuesday evening in one of the private dining rooms of a fashionable restaurant in this city. The repast was of the most sumptuous haracter, the vintage of the wine being unexceptionable in point of quality After the lapse of an hour or more, loud exclamations in a fe nale voice were heard issuing from the room, and attracted the attention of the servants, who quickly gathered around the door, but did not attempt to enter. As the sounds continued, General Rosser, a gentleman of imposing physique deemed it his duty to ascertain the cause o the proceedings of the returning-board?

Ans—There were papers brought here by Emile Honore, candidate for secretary of the returning-board?

Ans—There were papers brought here by Emile Honore, candidate for secretary of the returning-board?

Ans—There were papers brought here by Emile Honore, candidate for secretary of that the lady said: "For shame! oh! do not, state on the Packard ticket. He came in I pray you; let me go away; help!" The gencompliance with a request of the Howe comeral opened the door—some say he forced it open-and having entered, soon realized that nor did the latter see any reason for the ex-

accumulation of papers I had, and finally scribed in the papers found it, and I sent it by mail, inclosed in a note, to Senator Conkling. I don't know where it is, further than that I sent it to CLEAR thought an

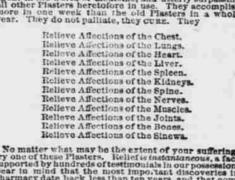
was next called, and proceeded to state, in answer to a question by the chairman, that he resided in Washington, and lived within a

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THE semi-annual meeting of UNITY LODGE,
No. 217, K. of H., this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. A full attendance is requested.
By order. DANIEL SCHLOSS, Dictator.
A B. Hill., Reporter. AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY

STAUSTON, VA. THE largest first-class Institution for Young La-dies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers. Opens the first Wednesday in Se tem-ber, 187-, and clos s the first Wednesday in June, 1879. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

I. O. O. F. SCHILLER LODIE, No 140-The members of this lodge are requested to attend their regular meeting this (WEDNESDAY) night, June 26th, for election of officers and other transfer.

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